

# APPROPRIATIONS IN THE 1993-94 STATE BUDGET FOR HIGHER EDUCATION



## CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

## SUMMARY

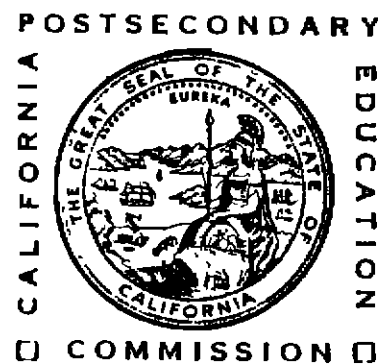
This staff report summarizes the final actions taken by the Governor and the Legislature on the 1993-94 State budget. It provides information on the State's spending plan for higher education, including the appropriations approved for California's higher education institutions and agencies, and a summary of the Legislature's supplemental report of the 1993 Budget affecting higher education.

The Governmental Relations Committee of the Commission discussed this report at its meeting on September 13, 1993. Additional copies of the report may be obtained from the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2983.

# APPROPRIATIONS IN THE 1993-94 STATE BUDGET FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

*A Staff Report to the California  
Postsecondary Education Commission*

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION  
1303 J Street ♦ Fifth Floor ♦ Sacramento, California 95814-2938





**COMMISSION REPORT 93-18**  
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# Appropriations in the 1993-94 State Budget for Higher Education

**T**HIS REPORT summarizes the actions taken by the Governor and the Legislature on the 1993-94 State Budget and reviews the effect of these actions on California higher education institutions

## **Overview of the 1993 Budget Act**

The 1993 Budget Act and its companion trailer measures authorized a spending plan for the State of California totaling \$52.1 billion, including \$38.5 billion from the General Fund, \$12.1 billion in special funds, and \$1.5 billion from bond funds. General Fund spending, when compared against the 1992-93 fiscal year, will decline by \$2.6 billion. Special fund expenditures will increase slightly -- by \$220 million. Bond fund expenditures will decline by \$3.2 billion.

General Fund revenues were expected to end the 1992-93 fiscal year with a deficit of \$2.75 billion. The Department of Finance estimates that General Fund revenues will be \$40.6 billion in the budget year -- a reduction of \$418 million, due largely to the loss of General Fund revenues attributed to Senate Bill 509, which provided that revenue from the temporary half-cent sales tax be available to local cities and counties.

The 1993-94 State Budget's primary features include

- ♦ Funding K-12 and community college enrollment at 1992-93 funding levels including loans of \$608 million to K-12 school districts and \$178 million to community colleges,
- ♦ A shift of \$2.6 billion of local property tax revenue from local government to school and community college districts,
- ♦ One-time revenue transfers (from Vehicle License Fees and sales taxes) to local governments to assist counties in mitigating the impact of the required transfer of property taxes to school and community college districts,
- ♦ Reduced level of Health and Welfare funding and services provided by the State's major programs: Medi-Cal, Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Program (SSI/SSP), and In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS), and
- ♦ Increases in General Fund support for Corrections, Youth Authority, and Department of Justice budgets to largely meet the projected growth in inmate and parole populations. However, the judiciary and trial court funding programs were reduced by \$4.6 million and \$44 million, respectively.

**The State's  
1993-94  
budget for  
higher  
education**

When Governor Wilson signed the 1993-94 State Budget, he enacted a spending plan for higher education that reduced higher education less than he had originally proposed -- 1 2 percent, rather than 3 0 percent -- from 1992-93 spending levels. Display 1 below provides the budgeted funding levels for each segment of California's higher education system.

*DISPLAY 1 Estimated 1992-93 Expenditures and 1993-94 Appropriations for Selected Funds Available to California's Higher Education Systems and Higher Education Agencies, in Thousands of Dollars*

Educational System or Agency	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<i>California Community Colleges<sup>1</sup></i>				
State General Fund	\$1,269,947	\$878,040	-\$391,907	-30.9%
Local Property Tax Revenue	1,034,445	1,399,001	+364,556	+35.2%
Net Student Fee Revenue	121,680	216,678	+94,998	+78.1%
Loan	241,000	178,000	-63,000	-26.1%
Total	2,667,072	2,671,719	+4,647	+0.2%
<i>The California State University</i>				
State General Fund	1,500,954	1,483,244	-17,710	-1.2%
Student Fee Revenue	384,675	425,907	+41,232	+10.7%
Total General Fund and Student Fee Revenue	1,885,629	1,909,151	+23,522	+1.2%
<i>University of California</i>				
State General Fund	1,878,547	1,794,152	-84,395	-4.5%
Student Fee Revenue	434,852	529,152	+94,300	+21.7%
Total General Fund and Student Fee Revenue	2,313,399	2,323,304	+9,905	+0.4%
<i>California Maritime Academy</i>				
State General Fund	6,726	6,210	-516	-7.7%
Student Fee Revenue	1,101	1,166	+65	+5.9%
Total General Fund and Student Fee Revenue	7,827	7,376	-451	-5.8%
<i>Hastings College of the Law</i>				
State General Fund	12,038	11,493	-545	-4.5%
Student Fee Revenue	5,362	5,875	+513	+9.6%
Total General Fund and Student Fee Revenue	17,400	17,368	-32	-0.2%
<i>California Student Aid Commission<sup>1</sup></i>				
State General Fund	143,784	200,267	+56,483	+39.3%
Federal Funds	12,847	13,347	+500	+3.9%
Guaranteed Loan Reserve Fund	60	60	--	--
Total	156,691	213,674	+56,983	+36.4%
<i>Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education</i>				
State General Fund	-0-	-0-	-0-	n/a
<i>California Postsecondary Education Commission</i>				
State General Fund	2,498	2,349	-149	-6.0%

<sup>1</sup> Local assistance only.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of the 1993-94 State Budget Act.

Display 2 shows the 1993-94 schedule of mandatory student charges for the California Community Colleges, the California State University, the University of California, the California Maritime Academy, and Hastings College of the Law. The budget includes increases in student fees for all three systems: \$90 (30 percent) at the Community Colleges, \$132 (10 percent) at the State University, and \$630 (22 percent) at the University of California, plus \$137 (10 percent) at the California Maritime Academy. Funding for the State's Cal Grant financial aid programs increased by \$53.3 million (36 percent) to offset the effects of the student fee increases at the State University and University of California and to restore the budget reductions made to the Cal Grant program in 1992-93. The budget also includes \$52 million in General Fund support to offset student fee increases for students attending the Community Colleges.

**DISPLAY 2** *Systemwide Resident Student Fee Charges in 1992-93 and 1993-94 at California's Public Colleges and Universities*

<u>Educational System</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>Annual Dollar Increase for a Full-Time Student</u>	<u>Annual Percentage Increase for a Full-Time Student</u>
<i>California Community Colleges<sup>1</sup></i>				
All Students	\$300 <sup>2</sup>	\$390 <sup>3</sup>	\$90	30.0%
<i>The California State University</i>				
Undergraduate and Graduate Students	1,308	1,440	132	10.15%
<i>University of California</i>				
Undergraduate and Graduate Students	2,824	3,454	630	22.3%
Law/Medical Students	3,200	3,830	630	19.7%
<i>California Maritime Academy</i>				
Undergraduate Students	1,369	1,506	137	10.0%
<i>Hastings College of the Law</i>				
Law Students	3,200	3,830	630	19.7%

1 As of January 1, 1993, students with a bachelor's degree are required to pay \$50 per semester unit with no cap per semester.

2 1992-93 fees as of January 1, 1993, \$10 per unit with no cap on charges per semester.

3 Thirteen dollars per semester unit, with no cap on the charges per unit. New fee effective Fall 1993 semester.

Note: For purposes of this display, a full-time student is one enrolled in 15 units of credit instruction.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of the 1993-94 State Budget Act.

Although the budget reduces the State's support for higher education by 1.2 percent, it includes no funds for inflationary cost increases. These reductions, coupled with the lack of an increase for cost-of-living increases, will require public colleges and universities to further reduce their operations during 1993-94.



**California  
Community  
Colleges**

The 1993-94 Budget increases total funding for the California Community Colleges by \$32.3 million, or 1.2 percent, when compared to the actual 1992-93 funding level. This funding level assumes additional local revenue from student fee increases enacted in January 1993, and those approved in the 1993-94 budget.

This budget represents a major change in community college financing -- returning the responsibility for funding the community colleges to local taxpayers. The final compromise on the level of Proposition 98 funding was designed to minimize General Fund obligations and maintain funding for K-14 at 1992-93 levels. In addition, the Governor agreed to a continued debt rollover for the community colleges (and K-12 education) as a way to leave community college funding stable and maintain the institution's low fee, open access policy. The community college loans now total \$419 million. The payback provision in the budget trailer bill provides that the loan repayment will come from Proposition 98 funding after 1995-96.

While the Assembly and the Senate varied on their approaches to community college fees, and the Legislature initially enacted a proposal to raise community college fees to \$15 a unit with a ten-unit cap, the final compromise was a fee increase from \$10 a unit to \$13 a unit with no cap in the number of units taken. The enrollment fee will apply to summer session if the session began after the July 1 effective date. The sunset date for the fee legislation is July 1, 1995. The differential fee policy for students who have completed their bachelor of arts degrees remains the same. The Legislature is considering several pieces of legislation -- Assembly Bill 39 (Archie-Hudson), Senate Bill 460 (Thompson), and Senate Bill 1108 (Hart) -- that would extend the number of exemptions presently in law.

Specially-funded programs (known as categorical programs) received a 1.69 percent increase, Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education was expanded to 30 additional community college sites, the Board of Governors' Financial Aid Program received a significant increase tied to fee increases, and the administrative budget was increased.

Legislative intent language pertaining to the California Community Colleges included

- ♦ Long-Term Planning for Program Course Offerings in Higher Education
- ♦ The development of a systemwide maintenance and deferred maintenance plan for community college facilities
- ♦ A request that the highest priority be given to maintaining course sections needed to make normal progress to a degree or certificate and courses in remedial education and English as a Second Language, and that the Chancellor's Office report to the Legislature no later than December 15, 1993 on the maintenance of those courses

**The California  
State  
University**

The California State University's General Fund budget is \$17.7 million, or 1.2 percent, less than that provided in 1992-93. In order to offset a portion of this reduction, the Legislature authorized an increase of student fees of no more than 10 percent, or \$132 per year, for full-time students. Including estimated fee revenues, the

State University will experience a 0.7 increase in resources over the current year.

The most significant fiscal actions taken included:

- ♦ A \$50 million augmentation in State appropriations, bringing the 1993-94 support budget level to \$1.483 billion, \$18 million less than the 1992-93 appropriation.
- ♦ Expressing intent that no reduction in course sections needed for normal progress to degree be implemented in the 1993-94 academic year.
- ♦ Expressing intent that the State University negotiate the issue of merit salary adjustments.
- ♦ Establishing budgeted enrollment equivalent to a student/faculty ratio of 18:1.
- ♦ Protecting maintenance personnel and educational equity programs from budget cuts higher than the State University's average overall percentage reduction.
- ♦ Adopting language to work collaboratively on long-term planning for higher education such that plans are developed to ensure that specific regions of the State continue to offer a balance of academic programs and courses.

The Budget anticipates a loss in enrollment of approximately 10,000 students in 1993-94 in comparison to 1992-93 actual enrollment levels. This projected enrollment loss results from the impact of prior-year budget shortfalls and past and proposed fee increases. The Legislative Analyst's Office believes that the projected enrollment loss may not be as great given the Legislature's augmentation to reduce the fee increase.

#### **University of California**

The 1993 Budget Act provides \$84.4 million (4.5 percent) less in General Fund support for the University of California in 1993-94 than in 1992-93. The Legislature augmented the Governor's January budget to ensure that the University's student fees increase by no more than \$630 (22 percent) in 1993-94. Including estimated fee revenues, the University will experience a reduction from the current year of 1.1 percent.

The Legislature also augmented the budget to reduce the Regents' proposed faculty and staff salary reduction of 5 percent to 3.5 percent.

In passing the budget bill, the Legislature included a number of supplemental report language provisions expressing legislative intent that the University undertake certain specific actions, including the following:

- ♦ *Eligibility for admission*. Directs the University to continue to accept all applicants who are fully eligible, using the Master Plan definition of eligibility, regardless of budget reductions. Declares that if at any time during the 1993-94 fiscal year a decision is made by the University not to accept in 1994-95 all applicants who are fully eligible, the University shall provide written notice to the appropriate chairs of the committees that consider appropriations, the policy committee chairs,

and the Chair of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, at least 30 days prior to implementation

- ♦ *Faculty workload* Expresses legislative intent that the University (1) reformulate its systemwide guidelines for faculty teaching loads in order to increase teaching and teaching effectiveness, and (2) develop an administrative process to insure implementation of the guidelines. The University is to provide a report on faculty workload by February 1994
- ♦ *Teaching hospitals and student fees* Expresses legislative intent that the University not use student fee revenue in 1993-94 or in any subsequent fiscal year to pay principal and interest expenses on any loan the University may draw to balance its 1992-93 budget. Budget language expresses the intent that the student fee increase of \$100 attributed to the repayment of the proposed loan be withdrawn
- ♦ *Technology development proposal* Requests that the University formally report on its proposal to retain future increases in the State's share of University patent income to partially support a new technology transfer initiative, and submit the report to the legislative fiscal committees, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and the California Postsecondary Education Commission by November 1, 1993 (Existing policy regarding the sharing of patent income -- which provides a State share equal to 25 percent of patent income after provision has been made for administrative and legal costs and the inventor's share -- shall stay in effect pending review by the Legislature to change the policy. The University may use budgeted funds to initiate this program in 1993-94, pending legislative review of the proposal.)
- ♦ *Private contracting* States legislative intent that the University adhere to Section 19130 of the Government Code (Standards for Use of Personnel Contracts) in the same manner as other state agencies
- ♦ *Long-term planning for higher education* Adopts similar language for the University that is contained in the California State University and the Community Colleges' budget to work collaboratively on a regional basis as plans for campus budget reductions are developed in order to ensure that particular geographic regions continue to offer an adequate balance of academic program offerings and courses
- ♦ *Cesar Chavez Center for Interdisciplinary Instruction in Chicana and Chicano Studies, University of California, Los Angeles* Expresses legislative intent that the University report on the implementation of the Cesar Chavez Center to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the legislative fiscal committees by January 15, 1994
- ♦ *Maintenance/deferred maintenance plan* Directs the University to address maintenance underfunding and special repair/deferred maintenance backlog, and report as to how the backlog should be addressed over a five to ten-year period as appropriate

<b>Other higher education institutions</b>	The budget provides approximately the same overall level of support for the California Maritime Academy and Hastings College of the Law in 1993-94 as in 1992-93. Fees at the Maritime Academy will increase by 10 percent to a level of \$1,506. Student fees at Hastings are set equal to fees charged law students on University of California campuses.
<b>California Student Aid Commission</b>	State funding for the Student Aid Commission was augmented by \$53.3 million (36 percent) increasing General Fund support from approximately \$150 million to \$203.3 million for use in Cal Grant awards to qualifying students. Specifically, \$38.1 million was appropriated to replace reductions made in 1991-92 and 1992-93, and \$13.1 million was allocated to offset the effects of the California State University and University of California student fee increases. With these increases, approximately one in five of students eligible for a Cal Grant will receive an award, compared to one in five in the current year. Grants will be increased from \$914 to \$1,440 for students at the State University, and from \$2,150 to \$3,454 at the University of California. Maximum grants for students attending independent colleges and universities will be increased from \$4,452 to \$5,250. Cal Grants for community college students, which cover the non-fee costs of education, have been restored to \$1,410. The State budget also exempts the Student Aid Commission from the 15 percent General Fund administrative reduction imposed on state agencies.
<b>Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education</b>	The 1993 Budget Act does not appropriate any General Fund dollars in support of the activities of the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education. Federal funds and fee revenue support the Council's activities and administration. The 1993-94 budget for the Council is \$4.3 million with an additional \$1.1 million appropriated for the purposes of the Student Tuition Recovery Fund and local assistance.
<b>California Postsecondary Education Commission</b>	The Commission's final General Fund budget for 1993-94 is \$2.3 million, or 8 percent less than last year. This year's legislative budget contained (1) Supplemental Report Language requesting that the Commission assist in the development of a long-term strategy for regional academic planning and (2) budget control language calling for a study on the merits of maintaining California's membership in the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE).
<b>\$900 million in capital outlay funding for higher education</b>	The Budget Act includes almost \$1.1 billion for capital outlay (90 percent from revenue bond funds). This \$1.1 billion figure does not include capital outlay funding for state highways and the State Water Project. Higher Education bond funding represents almost 82 percent, or \$889.8 million, of all capital outlay appropriations. The governor vetoed funding of \$1.5 million that the Legislature provided for the environmental impact report for the proposed tenth campus of the University of California by stating that "the University of California Regents have indicated that they will not be pursuing the addition of this new campus in the immediate future."

**Summary** The Governor and the Legislature prevented significant reductions in higher education funding with the adoption of the 1993-94 State Budget. The final budget reduced higher education by 1.2 percent, or \$63.4 million. However, the fiscal impact of this percentage decline must be viewed in the context of how State General Fund support has declined over the past three years -- declining from \$5.8 billion in 1990-91 to \$4.4 billion in 1993-94, a cumulative 24 percent reduction.

California higher education faces the possibility of further reductions in State General Fund support for its colleges and universities in 1994-95. The decline in General Fund support for higher education follows State revenue trends which show a continued disconnect between available revenues and expenditures. State estimates continue to project a decline in General Fund revenue. The Commission on State Finance (COSF) estimates continue to project a downward trend in General Fund revenue -- from \$42.0 billion in 1991-92 to \$39.4 billion in 1993-94. COSF has estimated that revenues will adjust upward in 1994-95 with total General Fund revenues at an estimated \$41.5 billion.

There is no evidence to suggest that the 1994-95 State Budget will provide new or additional funding for higher education. Final agreement on the 1993-94 budget was predicated on a two-year plan to balance anticipated revenues with projected expenditures and pay off the cumulated deficit carried over from 1992-93 and 1993-94 fiscal years. In addition, several key ballot measures will determine whether additional revenues will be available to both State and local governments to fund essential programs and services. The Governor and the Legislature deferred a final decision on the half-cent sales tax (SCA 1) by authorizing a statewide special election in November to allow counties to place a permanent half-cent sales tax on local ballots. The measure would dedicate those revenues for public safety activities at the local level. Should SCA 1 be adopted by the voters, \$714 million would be available to local governments in 1993-94. The November election also includes measures on the school voucher initiative and the proposed change from a two-third to majority vote requirement on local bond initiatives.

The outcome of these measures will have a definite impact on the 1994-95 State Budget. It is unknown at this time whether one or all of the initiatives will be approved by California's voters. The budget development process for the 1994-95 State Budget begins with the submission of budget change proposals to the Department of Finance on September 10. The Governor will present his 1994-95 budget proposal on January 10, 1994.

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# CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature

## Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 17 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Six others represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California. Two student members are appointed by the Governor.

As of September 1993, the Commissioners representing the general public are

Henry Der, San Francisco, *Chair*  
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach, *Vice Chair*  
Mim Andelson, Los Angeles  
Helen Z. Hansen, Long Beach  
Lowell J. Paige, El Macero  
Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr., San Francisco  
Stephen P. Teale, M.D., Modesto  
Melinda G. Wilson, Torrance  
Linda J. Wong, Los Angeles

Representatives of the segments are

Alice J. Gonzales, Rocklin, appointed by the Regents of the University of California,  
Yvonne W. Larsen, San Diego, appointed by the California State Board of Education,  
Timothy P. Haidinger, Rancho Santa Fe, appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges,  
Ted J. Saenger, San Francisco, appointed by the Trustees of the California State University,  
Kyh M. Smeby, Pasadena, appointed by the Governor to represent California's independent colleges and universities, and  
Harry Wugalter, Ventura, appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education

The student representatives are

Christopher A. Lowe, Placentia  
Beverly A. Sandeen, Costa Mesa

## Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory body to the Legislature and Governor, the Commission does not govern or administer any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it performs its specific duties of planning, evaluation, and coordination by cooperating with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform those other governing, administrative, and assessment functions.

## Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, its meetings are open to the public. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Warren Halsey Fox, Ph.D., who is appointed by the Commission.

Further information about the Commission and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938, telephone (916) 445-7933.

# Appropriations in the 1993-94 State Budget for Higher Education Commission Report 93-18



ONE of a series of reports published by the California Postsecondary Education Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Single copies may be obtained without charge from the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938. Recent reports include

- 93-6 *The Master Plan, Then and Now: Policies of the 1960-1975 Master Plan for Higher Education in Light of 1993 Realities* (April 1993)
- 93-7 *The Restructuring of California's Financial Aid Programs and Its Short-Term Aid Policy: Recommendations of the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (April 1993)
- 93-8 *Undergraduate Student Charges and Short-Term Financial Aid Policies at California's Public Universities: Recommendations of the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (April 1993)
- 93-9 *A New Policy on Undergraduate Student Charges at California's Public Universities: Recommendations of the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (June 1993)
- 93-10 *A Dream Deferred: California's Waning Higher Education Opportunities: A Statement by the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (June 1993)
- 93-11 *Student Fees and Fee Policy at the California Maritime Academy: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Supplemental Report Language of the 1992 Budget Act* (June 1993)
- 93-12 *Proposed Establishment of the Vacaville Higher Education Center of the Solano County Community College District: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request from the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges* (June 1993)
- 93-13 *Major Gains and Losses, 1986-87 to 1991-92: A Report on Shifts in the Popularity of Various Academic Disciplines as Fields of Study at California's Public Universities* (June 1993)
- 93-14 *Fiscal Profiles 1993: The Third in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education* (July 1993)
- 93-15 *Student and Staff Satisfaction with Programs for Students with Disabilities: Comments by the California Postsecondary Education Commission on Reports Prepared by California's Public Systems of Higher Education in Response to Assembly Bill 746 (Chapter 829, Statutes of 1987)* (September 1993)
- 93-16 *Proposed Construction of the Madera County Educational Center in the State Center Community College District: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request from the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges* (September 1993)
- 93-17 *Faculty Salaries in California's Community Colleges, 1992-93: A Report to the Legislature and the Governor in Response to Supplemental Report Language for the 1979 Budget Act* (September 1993)
- 93-18 *Appropriations in the 1993-94 State Budget for Higher Education: A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (September 1993)